AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph [0025] with the following amended paragraph:

Figure 2 shows a cylindrical segment 26 that may be used to connect the combustor liner 24 to the transition piece 20. The segment 26 is a body of doubled-walled construction with axially extending cooling channels 28 arranged in circumferentially spaced relationship about the segment. The combustor liner and transition piece may also be of double-walled construction with similar cooling channels. The segment is shown with a radial attachment flange 30, but the manner in which the segment is attached to the combustor liner and transition piece may be varied as required. The segment 26 may be made of a Ni-base superalloy, Haynes 230. Depending on temperatures of individual applications, other materials that could be used include stainless steels, alloys and composites with a Ni-base, Co-base, Fe-base, Ti-base, Cr-base, or Nb-base. An example of a composite is a FeCrAlY metallic matrix reinforced with a W phase, present as particulate, fiber, or laminate. The materials used in the hot wall and cold wall of the segment are not required to be the same alloy. For purposes of this discussion, inner wall 32 of the segment is the "hot" wall, and outer wall 34 is the "cold" wall.

a1

Please replace paragraph [0027] with the following amended paragraph:

Re-designed cooling channels 36 are elongated and generally rectangular shape, each having upper and lower (or radially outer and inner) surfaces 38, 40, respectively.

a2

Based on the previously characterization of radially outer and inner walls 34, 32, it will be appreciated that surface or wall 38 is the "cold" surface or wall and surface or wall 40 is the "hot" surface or wall. In other words, in use, surfaces 32 and 40 are closest to the combustion chamber, while surfaces 34, 38 are closest to the compressor cooling air outside the combustor.